

the male, the horns may be those of an individual monstrosity, and not of the normal form; but this I consider to be very doubtful. If they are not quite of the normal form, it is clear they are not a monstrosity of the regularly forked horns of *Furcifer*.

3. Description of *Mauremys laniaria*, a New Freshwater Tortoise. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

(Plate XXXVII.)

Mr. Bartlett has kindly obtained for me from a dealer a small young living freshwater Tortoise which had passed through several hands, and was therefore without any reliable history or habitat.

MAUREMYS LANIARIA, sp. nov. (Plate XXXVII., young.)

The head short, broad; nose very short, broad, rounded; the eyes very large and prominent, on the side of the head; front of face high; beak thick, convex; lips convex on the edge; central notch simple; lower beak short, convex externally; crown dark olive; neck minutely granular, blackish olive above, with some very narrow reddish lines underneath; sides and underside reddish, with many more or less wide black and green lines, those on the back of the throat widest.

Legs dark olive; fore legs olive, with large, irregular, prominent tubercles in front, and with a broad irregular streak on the lower half of the front side; the front toes or fingers short, thick, united by a narrow fleshy web to the claws, each finger with a series of larger triangular scales on the upper surface; claws short, acute. Hind feet large, square, the toes thick, united by a narrow fleshy web to the claws, and with one or two scales on the upper part of the base. Tail short, thick, granular, with some whorls of distant minute spines near the base (tip injured); the hinder part of a dark olive, with reddish streaks and minute spines.

Thorax depressed, rounded above, the side margin slightly revolute, dark olive-green above; the shields blackish horn-coloured, smooth or slightly annulated, and irregularly convex; the third, fourth, and fifth vertebræ slightly keeled; the marginal shields blackish olive, very obscurely and irregularly varied with reddish brown above and blackish beneath.

The sternum flat, truncated in front, and notched behind, raised on the sides, black, more or less varied with white on the margin of the front and hinder lobes, and on the sides of the central plates.

This animal is strictly carnivorous, and eats most ravenously in confinement.

This Terrapin agrees in the dull dark plain colour with a species described by me in the 'Proceedings' of the Society for 1860, under the name of *Emys fuliginosus* (p. 232, Rept. t. xxx.), which differs

from it in the form and length of the head, in the markings on the head and neck, and in having a more depressed shell.

This Terrapin (*Emys fuliginosa*) differs so much in the form of the jaws, that it is necessary to consider it the type of a new genus, characterized by the depth and length of the groove of the upper jaw, and the sharp simple edge of the lower jaw. It may be called

MAUREMYS.

The head elongate, covered with a smooth skin; nose with the nostrils near the upper edge; crown flat; eyes lateral, large, and very prominent; pupils circular.

Upper beak high, lower edge slightly arched, with an acute notch in the centre.

Lower beak convex, rounded below in front, scarcely reaching the angle of the mouth.

Palate slightly concave; inner nostrils near the middle of the palate, oblong, with a concavity behind each; alveolar edge of the upper jaw with a deep groove, with a strong acute ridge on the underside, extending nearly the whole length of the margin. The alveolar edge of the lower jaw sharp and narrow, broader, shelving inwardly in front.

(1) MAUREMYS FULIGINOSA.

Emys fuliginosa, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 223, t. xxx.

(2) MAUREMYS LANIARIA.

4. Report on two Collections of Indian Reptiles.

By DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S., F.Z.S.

(Plates XXXVIII., XXXIX., XL.)

The British Museum has lately received two most valuable collections of Indian Reptiles. One was presented by Dr. A. H. LEITH, who collected for a number of years at several localities, of which the following require notice:—

1. Deesa, a military station in Ghozerat.
2. Matheran, a hill 2500 feet high, thirty miles east of Bombay.
3. Mahabuleshwur, 4500 feet above the level of the sea, some fifty miles south of Bombay.
4. Kotree, on the western bank of the Indus, opposite to Hyderabad.

This collection contained, beside several of the most common Reptiles, sixty-four species (most of them in numerous examples), which are enumerated in the following list. Four are undescribed.

The second collection was made by R. H. BARNES, Esq., in Ceylon. I do not give a list, as it would not advance our previous knowledge